

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1858.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.

It is never a strain of courtesy on our part to copy from a respectable cotemporary any article which it may think due to itself that our readers should see; and we copy, accordingly, by request, from the Richmond Enquirer an article defending itself from a few remarks we lately made upon an extraordinary article which we found in its columns, defending Judge Douglas's late squatter-sovereignty declarations at Freeport. The disingenuous expressions used towards us in a paragraph of the article which we are requested by the Enquirer to copy, we should have a right to eliminate; but as they appear upon their face to have been unnecessary and gratuitous, we are perfectly content to let them go with the rest.

We come first to the special matter of complaint urged against us by the Enquirer: that of placing an unjust interpretation upon its article defending Judge Douglas's declarations at Freeport. The gist of those declarations was, that the Nebraska-Kansas bill gave the right to the people of the Territories, while yet they were Territories, to exclude slavery from their limits; his language being that "no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska-Kansas bill"; and that "if the people of the Territory are opposed to slavery they will elect members to the legislature who will enact legislation to it." His position is not that, if they pursue such a course, through the omission of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, they will do wrong; but that they have the right to do this thing, and that this right was positively given them by the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Now, this is no new position of Judge Douglas, as every informed politician in the country knows; but an old and favorite one, not only announced a hundred times, as he confessed in this same speech at Freeport, but announced a thousand times and one. Yet this opinion drives directly into the teeth of the Dred Scott decision; and the only thing new about the declarations at Freeport is, that they disclose that Judge Douglas, unlike General Cass and all the true northern democrats who once held the same opinion, has not, as these have done, yielded his own position on this question to the decision of the Supreme Court, as it was understood from the first by the supporters of the Nebraska-Kansas bill that they would do; but doggedly, and in bad faith to the South, persists in this squatter-sovereignty dogma in spite of that decision.

Now, what puzzled us in the Enquirer's article of the other day was, that, in spite of the very words of Judge Douglas insisting that a territorial legislature had the "right" to exclude slavery, "given" by the Nebraska-Kansas act, it should nevertheless maintain, that Judge Douglas only intended to say, that, through the omission of his bill, the legislatures of the Territories were at liberty to commit the wrong of excluding slavery. Not only did this declaration of the Enquirer puzzle us, but there was another that did so equally as much.

The Enquirer, in the same article, called upon "Congress to intervene to protect slavery in the Territories" and intimated a belief that Judge Douglas would take the lead in this work; although such action would be in express contravention of the policy of non-interference by Congress, which Judge Douglas has proclaimed a thousand times that it was the precise and express object of the Nebraska-Kansas bill to inaugurate and establish. Judge Douglas is on record in innumerable forms and places as aiming by this bill to withdraw the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and commit it to the arbitrament of those immediately interested in and alone responsible for its consequences; and as declaring that since "this subject is confided by the constitution to each State to decide for itself, he knows of no reason why the same principle should not be confided to the territories." Yet in the face of these avowals of Judge Douglas, familiar to the whole country as household words, and as that has been said and written on the subject since 1854, the Enquirer gravely and coolly insists that Judge Douglas's intention at Freeport was, to point out the defects of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to indicate his desire to remedy them, by abandoning his long purpose of withdrawing the subject of slavery from Congress by referring it to the Territories, and now undertaking to withdraw from the Territories by referring it again to Congress.

We say that we were puzzled—indeed, we were amazed—at these strange positions of the Enquirer; and, but for the emphatic disclaimer of that journal, we should not yet know how to interpret them, except on the hypothesis that they were indited in the spirit of badinage. The Enquirer, however, was serious; yet we cannot conceive how that journal, with its knowledge of the past course of Judge Douglas, and of his recent declarations at Freeport, can imagine that he is in favor of an intervention by Congress with the subject of slavery in the Territories; or that he meant, when he said at Freeport to the abolitionists that territorial legislatures have the right to exclude slavery, that in so doing these bodies would be committing a wrong which he would aid Congress in preventing by the proper legislation. If he did mean such a thing, why did he not say so? why did he say the very reverse?

A GROUNDLESS ACCUSATION.

As to the allegation of the Enquirer that we prefer the election of a black-republican to the United States Senate over Judge Douglas, that journal will find it impossible to produce a particle of evidence to sustain it. If there were but two men in the State of Illinois eligible to the Senate, and the legislature of that State were under compulsion to elect one or the other of them; then, the inference would have some color of validity, that in opposing one of the two men we were indirectly advocating the other. But, as there are other eligible men in Illinois besides Lincoln and Douglas; and as, even in case there were not, the legislature is not under compulsion to elect either of the two as a senator; it does not follow that in opposing Douglas we advocate Lincoln, especially as we have expressed and shown ourselves equally opposed to Lincoln. There are many circumstances connected with the past history of Judge Douglas, nay, there are many views and opinions now

advocated by him, which, if they alone were considered, would give him a vast preference in our eyes over his black-republican competitor; but there are other circumstances which neutralize this preference and drive us, as we have formerly expressed ourselves, into a feeling of serene indifference as between the two men.

What are the circumstances which thus neutralize the decided partiality we should otherwise feel for the fortunes of Judge Douglas? We shall state them; and we are convinced that they will be appreciated by the Enquirer. We shall not urge the course pursued by Judge Douglas last winter, in dividing off from his party, in consorting and voting for a whole season, on nearly all questions, with black-republican senators fully as obnoxious to good and true democrats as the would-be ones in Illinois whom the Enquirer dislikes to request a courtesy of us for supposing us to prefer. We shall not urge a thousand and one other acts of Judge Douglas's, which convince us that he does not intend in the future to act with the democratic party for its own or its cause's sake or for any other end, if at all, than his own advantage; for these things may not be as well known to the Enquirer as to ourselves. We confine ourselves to two considerations alone, and they are these:

Judge Douglas is before the State of Illinois by his own gratuitous act, and not by that of the democratic party, as a self-nominated candidate for re-election to the Senate; no member, therefore, of the party being bound under the party usages to support him. He is there denouncing the action of the democratic party on the Kansas question as a fraud, a monster iniquity, and a swindle; and he is demanding of a great State a verdict of "guilty" against the democratic party of the Union on this infamous indictment—the verdict to be rendered in his own re-election. The Enquirer and ourselves were among the *particeps criminis* in this "fraud," and the verdict of "guilty" which he is invoking against the democracy of the Union, from the State of Illinois, would include the Enquirer and ourselves. When Judge Douglas left the East, it was understood here by his best friends that he would not bring this indictment against his party, and our columns bear witness to our abstention from all assault upon him, from the defeat of the Leecompton bill to the speech in Chicago. In that Chicago speech he brought forward the indictment, and the great issue in Illinois is upon this indictment against the democracy of the Union who supported the Leecompton, including the administration, and including the Enquirer and ourselves. We oppose the re-election of Judge Douglas, among other reasons, because he is there a voluntary prosecutor of the national democracy upon the charge of a fraud, swindle, and cheat. This is one consideration on which we oppose him.

The other touches his fidelity to the democratic party and its principles. We have demonstrated his unsoundness on the principles of the party; but it is not that which we intend to lay stress upon here, for the Enquirer may not yet be convinced on that point. What we especially urge is this; that no sincere and faithful member of the democratic party, happening to be involved in a difference of views with it on any subject, would, if he meant well to the party, go before a great State to ask a verdict against it in the manner pursued by Judge Douglas. We simply state the point, and had it not been for the Enquirer's defence of his squatter-sovereignty declarations at Freeport, we should have appealed to the conduct of that journal itself to contrast it with the course of Judge Douglas. We have thus taken the pains to explain our position in regard to Judge Douglas to the Enquirer, as that is the first respectable journal we have seen which has alleged that we prefer the election of Lincoln over Douglas. It is hardly necessary, we suppose, for us to request the Enquirer to copy this article; for we take it for granted that it will do so of its own accord.

"The Richmond Whig will find, in what we have said above, our answer to its interrogatory; why we single out Judge Douglas from the rest of the anti-Leecompton democrats of last winter (Governor W. included), and visit all our enures upon the Illinois leader? It is because these others are not invoking from their States a verdict of guilty against the national democracy upon charges of fraud preferred and prosecuted by themselves. It is because the national democracy by general consent are not disposed to make this past difference of opinion a cause of present division and strife."

A LETTER FROM JUDGE BRESEE.

We publish to-day a communication addressed to us by Judge Breese. We regret that the letter, after having visited this city, took a journey to Louisville, so that it did not reach our hands till yesterday. A couple of weeks ago the telegraph reported that Judge Breese had absolutely declined to be considered a candidate for the Senate, and it was broadly intimated that he would support Judge Douglas. The Chicago Times thereupon cordially endorsed Judge Breese's democracy and high standing in Illinois. We feel now a little curious to see what the Times will have to say in the present altered state of things. The silly falsehoods of Forney's Press were unworthy of Judge Breese's notice. The editor of that paper has sunk himself so low in the opinion of all honorable men by his misrepresentations of democratic measures and his slanders of democratic men that no one thinks of giving credit to any statement coming through such a channel. He fabricated a private conversation with the President, which never was held, conned it over, committed it to memory, went to New York, repeated it on the stump, corrected it for his own paper, and then circulated it as widely as he could to injure and disgrace the man whose patronage and countenance gave him all the consequence he ever had. On the same occasion he tried to serve his own malicious purposes by another fabrication in which he represented Gov. Walker as offering a gross insult to the President and cabinet. The baseness of this last falsehood is intensified by the meanness which leaves the public to infer that Gov. Walker not only committed the offence against decency which Forney attributes to him, but boasted of it afterwards. This article which Judge Breese encloses to us is but another of those personal slanders which have made the "Press" and its editor infamous. Forney brags continually of the prominent and leading position which he had among Mr. Buchanan's friends for twenty years. If this be true, he knows that Judge Breese and Mr. Buchanan, whether they differed or agreed on public questions, were always on terms of warm personal friendship, and he knows, too, that among the statesmen of the country there is none more upright, honorable, or able than Judge Breese.

While we are about it, we may as well refer to another of these *republican*. The following appeared in the Press of last Monday:

"Indicative of the extraordinary feeling in Illinois in favor of Douglas is the curious fact that circular letters have been addressed to the fifteen hundred postmasters of that State asking their views on the existing question, and of this number that thirteen hundred and forty-seven have given their decided adhesion to their gallant senator. This is reliable, inasmuch as I have it from a gentleman direct from Illinois; and this is the handwriting upon the wall, if the belshazzar of power will only profit by it."

We quote this and contradict it, because our attention has been several times called to it, and serious inquiries have been made to know whether it is true or not. Men who are accustomed to the ordinary misstatements of the other black-republican prints cannot entirely believe in the falsehood of a statement so circumstantially got up. Would any man (they say) profess to give the precise number of letters written (just fifteen hundred) and the character of the replies received from thirteen hundred and forty-seven when nothing at all of the sort occurred? We answer, Yes, there is one person who would do it; and that is the same person who falsely pretended to give the very words of a dialogue which was never spoken between himself and the President. John W. Forney sticks at nothing to serve his abolition friends. The other papers of that party are comparatively decent. They leave their dirtiest work to him. We need not call attention to the studied equivocation of the quoted paragraph on the authorship of the circular letters. Without saying by whom they were addressed to the fifteen hundred postmasters, he tries to make the impression that they were issued by the Postmaster General or somebody acting under his direction.

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But it is a waste of words to comment upon the falsehoods of the "press." When a hypocrite tears

the mask from his own face, he makes himself harmless.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

We cannot pass by the admirable speech of Gov. Seymour at Syracuse, which will be found in to-day's Union, without adding a word of comment. It is very short, but exceedingly direct and expressive.

As a comprehensive analysis of the opposition, we have seen nothing more searching and truthful. Gov. Seymour is certainly an assailant of the republicans and know-nothings. They know just where to find him. He does not go round the circle, but takes the nearest route to the very citadel of their intrigues and dishonesty, which he assaults with irresistible force. We beg leave respectfully to suggest to the democracy of all parts of the country that the way to fight their battles is admirably pointed out by Gov. Seymour. The opposition base all their party movements upon schemes which they believe will array one section of the Union against the other. They have no integrity, no patriotism, no justice, to guide them. They are a party of policy. What will command the most votes and excite the deepest enmity of the North against the South is sure to meet their approval and endorsement. We regard the whole school of "republicans" and "Americans" as enemies to our federal Union. They may intend only to gain power; but in effecting their ends they use all the weapons of treason. Governor Seymour exposes them in this respect with most effective and telling home truths.

THE CHINA TREATY.

We published yesterday a statement from the "Friend of China" of what are reported to be the principal provisions of the treaty recently made with China by the minister of the United States, Mr. Reed. The treaty itself has not yet been received by our government. The latest communication from Mr. Reed is dated June 18th, and in this, after announcing the signature of the treaty on that day, he adds: "The departure of the mail boat within a few hours compels me to limit this despatch to the mere announcement of the fact. I shall send the treaty by the next mail steamer." In order of time the Russian treaty seems to have been first signed, then the treaty with the United States, and afterwards that with the allies. The privileges granted to the allies are doubtless granted also to the others.

A HOAX ON FORNEY.

Under this caption the Nashville (Tenn.) Union publishes the report of the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Washington county, to the effect that a large and enthusiastic meeting had been held at Bridge Place, in that State, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of public policy, candidates for the next presidency, &c., to be untrue. The Union even goes so far as to say that Bridge Place is the point where a couple of logs have been thrown over the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad for the convenience of foot passengers, and that its inhabitants are two liars and an aged toad.

THE STEAMERS FULTON AND WATER-WITCH.

These two small vessels, forming part of the expedition to Paraguay, are now ready for sea, and will probably leave on Monday for Norfolk.

Their engines have been thoroughly overhauled, and all necessary repairs made to their hulls, rigging, &c. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels—the armament of the Fulton consisting of one eleven-inch shell gun on pivot and four of nine-inch in broadside; and of the Water-Witch one nine-inch on pivot. In addition to these, the Fulton will carry two hot shotguns, and the Water-Witch three, one of which is a heavy 24-pounder mounted on pivot on the forecastle.

Fears were entertained by some of the capacity and strength of the Water-Witch to bear the weight and strain of so heavy a gun as a nine-inch on pivot, (total weight of gun and carriage about 14,500 pounds); but the trial which took place a few days ago in the presence of Captain Ingraham, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was quite satisfactory, and removed any doubts that might have existed.

The gun was repeatedly fired with its service charge of ten pounds of powder, and a shell weighing 76 pounds without the slightest injury to the hull or decks, and the experiment may be safely taken as another evidence of the capacity of vessels of small draught and tonnage to withstand the shock of guns of heavy calibre.

The guns of the two vessels will be mounted on their arrival out.

Both vessels are also supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharpe rifle and Minnie musket, with a sprinkling of revolvers.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

We learn that the diploma of honorary membership in the Berlin Geographical Society has been forwarded through the Department of State to Professor A. D. Bache, the distinguished Superintendent of the Coast Survey of the United States.

Hon. Wm. L. Dewart has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the 11th district of Pennsylvania.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—A GALLANT FIGHT.

(From the Portland Advertiser, September 16.)

Never have the democracy of Maine made a more gallant fight than on Monday last. They have not, indeed, achieved all that they hoped for, all that we expected, yet they have done a great and glorious work—one that will ever be memorable in the political history of the State.

Neither Bradley nor Johnson nor Drew may be elected; and yet how little they all fall short of that result! Our opponents may talk and scream until they are hoarse and blind over their pretended victory, but they cannot turn the eyes of the people from the stern facts of the case. In the three congressional districts above named they only two years ago, had majorities amounting in the aggregate to 5,200, which we have now whittled down to the mere nominal aggregate of 460! Yes, fellow-democrats, marvellous as it may seem, less than five hundred votes more would have given us three members in the next Congress, and thus secured to the democracy half the representation of the State in that body! The same number of votes would probably also have given us a majority of representatives to the legislature, defeated the election of a black-republican senator, and a year hence made sure of a democratic one. What sort of a party must that be which, in two short years, has been hewn down from twenty-four thousand majority to such a pitiful figure? What sort of a victory is that which so soon leaves the ascendancy of the party, achieved by an unparalleled majority, tottering upon the shoulders of only five hundred voters and directly in the path of a resolute, energetic, and indomitable democracy? If it be a victory, it is certainly one that as strongly invites as it portends a speedy defeat!

The fugitive of the party may profess to exult over such a result, but men of ordinary discernment in that party cannot fail to perceive that it affords them greater cause for mortification and chagrin. What sort of a future does it betoken to the party? With its power limited to a few States, and its ascendancy in these constantly becoming weaker and weaker, what figure will better represent its condition and prospects than the sinking ship? Nothing can better illustrate them. The measure was applied last year and was found to be a good way down; this year the test shows her just able to float and sure to be submerged by the first rough weather. Providence! doom so clearly written that he who runs may read it, and though a fool cannot be deceived in regard to it.

In reference to the election of Johnson, the same paper adds:

"Mr. Johnson passed through the city last evening on his way to Boston, and was quite surprised to learn that he was the subject of so much interest. He has accurate returns from nearly every town, and claims that he is elected by about two hundred and fifty majority. He says that he is certainly elected, and will have his certificate unless fraud is practiced."

"The confusion in the returns has resulted from taking the votes for governor to be the same in many towns as for members of Congress. Whereas Johnson is ahead of Smith, and French is behind Morrill in many of them counted. This is glorious news."

Later returns are rather more favorable. The Portland Argus of the 17th had received a despatch from the sixth district expressing the opinion that if Mr. Bradley is defeated it is by less than one hundred votes. Several towns remained to be heard from. The question is still in doubt in that district. The Augusta Age claims the election of Mr. Johnson, the democratic candidate, over Mr. French, black-republican, by a small majority—falling short of one hundred—notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. French's friends that he is elected by eighteen votes.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Yale College Appointments.

New Haven, Sept. 17.—The corporation of Yale College, last evening, appointed Rev. Noah Porter to be Professor of Biblical Literature in place of Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, deceased. Mr. Porter has not yet decided to accept. He is at present Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. The corporation also appointed Rev. Timothy Dwight to be Assistant Professor of Sacred Literature. Prof. Gibbs is at the head of that department. Mr. Dwight is a grandson of the celebrated President Dwight.

Large Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—A destructive fire occurred here at three o'clock this morning, on Front street, between Broadway and Ludlow. The fire was first discovered in the building occupied by the last oil factory, from whence it extended to those occupied by Chenoweth & Co., commission merchants; Edward Knight, mattress factory; French paint depot; and W. Fee, lard oil factory. These buildings were all destroyed, and three or four houses besides were also damaged, but not to any great extent. The loss will probably reach \$75,000.

Extensive Conflagration.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 18.—Twenty-five houses were destroyed by fire here last night. One man was burnt.

Bloodless Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—A duel took place here to-day between Mr. Wood, of the True Delta, and Mr. Brabham, formerly connected with that journal. Rifles were used. Four shots were exchanged without taking effect, and the matter was arranged by the friends of the parties.

Railroad Accident.

St. Louis, (Mo.), Sept. 18.—The bridge over the Platte river, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's railroad, was fired by an incendiary on the 13th. The train reached the bridge and fell into the river. George Thompson, the engineer, and the firemen were severely and two passengers slightly injured.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 300 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 14,500 barrels; State, \$5 \$5 70; Ohio, \$5 60 a \$5 70; southern, \$4 50 a \$5 40. Wheat is buoyant—sales of 20,000 bushels; red, \$1 17 a \$1 18; white, \$1 30 a \$1 40. Corn is quiet—sales of 41,000 bushels; mixed, 70 c 74 c; white, 88 c 90 c; yellow, 94 a 96 c. Pork—meats delivered 5 cents—\$17 35 a \$17 40; prime, \$15 25 a \$15 40. Lard is quiet. Whiskey is quiet at 24 cents. Sugar closed buoyant at 64 a 64 cents. Coffee is steady at 104 a 11 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 48 a 49 cents. Rosin is quiet at \$1 75. Rice is quiet at 3 a 3 1/2 cents.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

COURTESY AND MATRIMONY: WITH OTHER SKETCHES. By Robert Morris. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. From J. Shillington.

TEARS TO THE LAST: OR ALONE ON A WIDE, WIDE SEA. By A. S. Roe. New York: Darby & Jackson. From Franklin Philp.

NEW YORK TO DELHI. By O. B. Minturn. New York: D. Appleton & Company. From Taylor & Maury.

LAURELS AND LITERS. By Adelaide Ann Proctor. New York: D. Appleton & Company. From Taylor & Maury.

POETICAL WORKS OF GEORGE CRABBE. A new edition. London and New York: G. Boudle & Company. From Philp.

ELECTION: A TELEGRAPHIC ENIGMA FOR THE TIMES. By William C. Richards. New York: D. Appleton & Company. From Taylor & Maury.

NATIONAL COMMODITY, OR THE FEDERAL PRINCIPLES AND NECESSARY LAWS OF THE UNIVERSE. By Laurens P. Hickock. D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Company. From Taylor & Maury.

THE LAYING OF THE TELEGRAPH CABLE, &c. By John Mullaly. New York: D. Appleton & Company. From Taylor & Maury.

MAINE ELECTION.—We learn, by a gentleman direct from Maine, who participated actively in the recent canvass, that Col. Johnson, democrat, is certainly elected by 22 majority. This district, two years ago, if we recollect rightly, gave the present republican member some twenty two hundred majority.—Star

The black-republican convention of the 33d congressional district of New York, after balloting two hundred and eighty-nine times for a candidate, broke down, and the delegates went back to their homes. A new convention is to be called. Hon. Benjen C. Fenton insists on being renominated, but the delegates from Cattaraugus county oppose him.

The bank at Baden-Baden has been broken twelve times this season, five of which have been the work of a baronet, (a cousin of the Austrian army), who, on leaving the place, gave five thousand francs to the poor of the town in token of gratitude for his "luck" there.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Friday night), September 17, 1858.

There is no part of the proceedings of the Syracuse democratic State convention which attracted last night which is more warmly and deservedly applauded than the resolutions which they adopted unanimously, and with which they endorsed their labors. As the representatives of the entire democracy of the largest and most influential State in the confederacy, their opinions have great weight, and are justly entitled to general respect. They have endorsed with the firmness of honest conviction, and the enthusiasm of warm friends, the administration of our honored President, and giving the reasons for the faith that is in them, particularize the able manner in which he has silenced sectionalism and quelled strife; how he has secured the peace, and proved to the people that the union of the States can and will be preserved, no matter how fanatics may rave, and selfish traitors plot to destroy it, and how, by his energetic and decided diplomacy abroad, he has, by great Britain to abandon her obnoxious claim of virtual sovereignty, and extended the influence and power of the American name in every quarter of the globe. They have declared their complete concurrence in the wisdom of the President's Kansas policy, and expressed their gratification at the happy results of that policy—namely, the removal of the Kansas question from the hands of Congress, and its transfer to the hands of the people of Kansas, who can now manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. They have also rebuked, with becoming indignation and force, "the offensive and dangerous assumption of a senator from this State, that, by the preponderance of the northern States in Congress, a veto on the Senate," and in doing so they have asserted that the rights and equality of all the States of the Union will ever be maintained by the national and patriotic democracy of both North and South. It is natural that Mr. Seward and his party should desire to make a breach between the North and South, and make the latter believe that "the preponderance of northern States in Congress is a victory won over the South;" but it is the proud duty of the democracy, who recognize no preponderances, claim no exclusive rights, deny no privileges to others which they enjoy themselves, and desire no victories except over their enemies, to stand up for the rights of the southern brethren that their rights, institutions, and well-being are as sacred and deserving of respect in our eyes as our own, and that we "repudiate any appeal to sectional names against the right of sister States."

The convention have also expressed their growing indignation and impolicy of the black-republican knowledge, and attempt "to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy," by lengthening the term of probation and placing them in a position politically inferior to that to which black-republicans would admit runaway negroes. In short, the resolutions by their tone and character, encourage the friends of New York has resumed her true position as a leading democratic State, and that both "the party based on a hatred of a portion of our own countrymen," and that whose "organization is founded upon proscription of those born in other lands," will be utterly defeated at the ensuing election. Governor Seymour, on taking the chair, congratulated the convention that they belonged "to a party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace the whole broad land, and whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creeds, and welcome to our shores those from every nation who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions, and a home on our rich and fertile fields." In this spirit, and inspired by these sentiments, the convention acted throughout, and in this spirit we enter the field to fight those who would array one portion of the Union in deadly hate against another, and who would proscribe and persecute those who were born in foreign lands and differ from them in religion.

The opposition organs are doing their utmost to make it appear that there was a row in the convention, and irreconcilable divisions, in consequence of the rejection of the claim of the delegates chosen by the regulars to represent New York, to the exclusion of the Tammany delegation. Such is the case, and the Tammany delegates, congratulated the convention that they belonged "to a party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace the whole broad land, and whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creeds, and welcome to our shores those from every nation who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions, and a home on our rich and fertile fields." In this spirit, and inspired by these sentiments, the convention acted throughout, and in this spirit we enter the field to fight those who would array one portion of the Union in deadly hate against another, and who would proscribe and persecute those who were born in foreign lands and differ from them in religion.

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Everybody is asking about the mysterious Kimmins, who is said to be the subject of the "war-horse" of the democracy of Tammany Hall. "Where is Kimmins?" "who is Kimmins?" are questions to be heard on every side and in every corner; and, if Kimmins turns up and proves to be a man of real flesh and blood, hope that he will be given the freedom of the city, be allowed to receive his friends in the governor's room at the City Hall, and be conducted to Blackwell's Island—I mean, of course, as an honored visitor. I wish I could tell you "who is Kimmins;" but I cannot, and am utterly unable to say where Kimmins is.

The Persia arrived here last night with advices from Europe of the latest news. Her news is not of much general interest. The existence of conspiracies against the lives of Christians at Constantinople and other portions of the Turkish empire, and of a plot to assassinate the Sultan, doubtless on account of his concessions to the "infidel dogs," is the most important item of the news. It is evident from recent accounts from Turkey that the most wide-spread and inveterate faction exists among the Mohammedan subjects of Abdul Mejid at the recent liberal decrees which he has made in favor of Christians, and in abrogation of the odious disabilities under which they have so long labored. The zealous Mohammedan is bound to be intolerant, and to oppose everything tending to the relaxation of reform. He believes that he is insulting the Prophet when he abates any portion of his hatred against the infidel; and he fears that any extension of Christian influence must tend to the extinction of his own creed and the subversion of the Mohammedan system. He is enraged, therefore, at the repeal of the law of the Talak, and demands that these very Christians should henceforth be considered, legally, as the equals of the true followers of the Prophet, and resolves to resist any such outrageous violation of what he considers the most sacred duty of every Mussulman. This feeling, the success of Christian missionaries in Turkey, and the news in fact, have contributed to create the present distracted state of things in Turkey; and I do not think that it is improbable, from what I know of Turkey and Turkish fanaticism, that some more terrible outbreak than that at Djiddah will take place before long, unless the most energetic measures be adopted by the Christian powers to enable the Sultan to enforce the peace and obedience to his behests.

All is quiet at Eastern State. The investigation is proceeding slowly. The military in camp suffered severely from the violent rain storm of Wednesday night and Thursday morning, but I hear that they are as well as comforted.

The American Pomological Society adjourned last evening to meet at Philadelphia in 1860. Advice from the West Coast of Africa announces the arrival on July 26th, at Cape Town, of the U. S. brig Bridgford.

The money market still continues in the same state as reported in my recent letters. Money on call was very freely offered to-day by the banks, who refuse to extend their discount line, and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at this policy. I have already expressed my opinion of the call-loan system, and exposed what I believe to be its dangers. It is much to be regretted if the banks allow the apparent advantage arising from the use of their surplus means to induce them to extend a system which, if tight times come on, must result in loss not only to themselves directly, but to a host of others with whom they are connected. The same scarcity of prime paper is complained of, and the same caution is observed in the extension of signatures, as mentioned by me in my late letters. Rates of discount are firmly maintained both at the banks and in the streets.

Foreign exchange was in good demand for the steamer at full prices. It is thought that the Fulton to-morrow will take out at least \$300,000 in specie, and that a still larger sum will go out on the Thursday next.

The stock market opened at a further decline with an active market. At the first board New York Central went down to 77 1/2; Erie to 17 1/2. The feature of the day was the large sales of Reading, opening at 47 1/2, and selling down to 46. Pacific Mail advanced 1/2, closing at 93. In the Western roads, Chicago and Rock Island improved slightly, closing at 68 against 67 last evening. The Michigan Central sold at 54 1/2 against 54 yesterday. In bank and State stocks there was an active business at full prices. In railroad bonds there was little done. At the second board there was a reaction and greater firmness, the market closing at the following prices: N. Y. Central, 78 1/2; Pacific Mail, 94 1/2; Erie, 17 1/2; Reading, 47 1/2; Michigan, 67 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 68 1/2; Panama, 11 1/2; Galena and Chicago, 83; Cleveland and Toledo, 32; and La Crosse and Milwaukee, 24.

The flour market was less active, but prices were unchanged. Wheat was a shade more active and higher. Corn was firmer. Pork was moderately active at firmer prices. Beef was quiet and firm. Cotton was quiet and unchanged.

The following were the imports of foreign dry-goods for the past week:

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